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An Atlanta Journal Editorial

AUGUST JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK 1941

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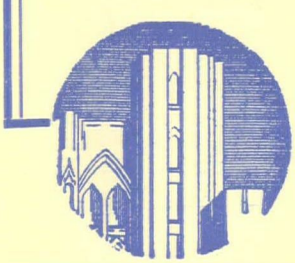

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Philadelphia, Pa.

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AUGUST 1941 CONTENTS VOL. LXXVII No. 8

Council Leadership and Defense ..... BRADLEY BUELL 234

Health for Industrial Trainees ..... RAYMOND H. GREENMAN 236

Old Folks at Home ..... KATHRYN CLOSE 237

Attention, WPA ..... SEWARD C. SIMONS 239

Lynching at the Capital
An Editorial from the *Atlanta Journal* 240

Here in Washington ..... RILLA SCHROEDER 241

The Common Welfare 242
Defense Housing • Progress in Illinois • Forward and Back

The Social Front 243
Relief • Education • Nursing and Nurses • Youth • Against Crime • Disaster and Good Will • People and Things

Book Reviews 246

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So They Say

• There is no flit for humbugs.—LOUIS TOWLEY, *St. Paul.*

• There *is* a wave of the future. It is not Nazism; it is planning.—MAX LERNER, *Williams College.*

• Health seems to some military men a problem that can be limited by a fence.—JONATHAN DANIELS, *editor, Raleigh, N. C., Times and Observer.*

• Anyone with eyes to see and ears to hear and a mind to put together what he reads and hears, certainly knows that the days of business as usual are over.—*Amos Parrish Magazine.*

• Our family society, in days past, specialized on giving relief. Then came a period when emphasis was on service. Now we give neither relief nor service, but we do furnish statistics.—AMOS N. DEINARD, *Minneapolis.*

• The great issue today is the freedom of nations to struggle for freedom, and the freedom to struggle for the organization of the nations for peace in the world.—FRANK P. GRAHAM, *president, University of North Carolina.*

• We must frankly confess then, using our empirical common sense and ordinary practical prejudices that . . . the virtues of sympathy, charity, and non-resistance may be and often have been manifested in excess. The powers of darkness have systematically taken advantage of them.—WILLIAM JAMES *in "The Varieties of Religious Experience."* (1902)

• Old age probably will last the rest of her life.—*From a case worker's record.*

• The common welfare takes precedence over vested interests in war; it will have to do so in peace times also.—HAROLD J. LASKI *in The Washington Post.*

• We always should be grateful for our American capacity to laugh easily and freely at persons in high public office.—FRANCES PERKINS, *Secretary of Labor.*

• There is some danger nowadays that Democracy will become a shuttlecock word, batted around in print by strange people for strange purposes.—LEON WHIPPLE *in Survey Graphic.*

• Our democracy will live or die according to the fiat of the American woman. She must learn to do less coddling and more planning, less knitting and more thinking, less fuss-budgeting and more budgeting.—GEORGE N. SHUSTER, *president, Hunter College, New York.*

• The defense against a bad idea is a better idea; the defense against a half truth is a truth; the defense against propaganda is education; and it is in education that democracies must place their trust.—WILLIAM F. RUSSELL, *chairman, Congress on Education in a Democracy.*

• The wave of the future is a tidal wave of unemployment.—EDITH ABBOTT, *Chicago.*

• Life is hard for the individualist and it seems to be getting harder.—HOWARD VINCENT O'BRIEN *in The Chicago Daily News.*

• Every effort to achieve social gains, even those of minor significance, is essentially a class struggle.—HARRY L. LURIE, *New York.*

• The defense program still lacks a sense of personal participation, a sense of importance and a sense of unity.—PIERCE ATWATER, *The Community Fund of Chicago.*

• There is only one firm foundation for morale in a democracy and that is to be, and not merely to feel, democratic; to enact not merely to talk democracy.—RALPH BARTON PERRY *to the American Council on Education.*

• To give half the money you earn to the government is the quickest method to introduce some form of socialism because it's automatic. You pay it and you don't argue about it.—BEATRICE GORDON HOLMES, *London banker and feminist.*

• When a person is dealing with human lives, trying to build character, to rebuild families, to rehabilitate broken bodies and bring back waters of life to parched souls, that person had better be an idealist or else find a different job.—CHARLES P. TAFT, *Assistant Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities, Federal Security Agency.*

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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

AUGUST 1941

VOL. LXXVII NO. 8

Council Leadership and Defense

By BRADLEY BUELL

Field Director, Community Chests and Councils, Inc.

THE repercussions of the defense program have brought an opportunity to demonstrate the ability of community organization machinery to recognize new needs quickly and to set in motion forces to meet them. As long ago as October 1940, the Boston Council of Social Agencies organized a committee to deal with problems of service to army and navy personnel. This was before the first number had been drawn for selective service, during the election period when "all out" defense was still being handled gingerly, long before the President's lease-lend speech to the new Congress, and even before the present state and local defense councils had sprung into a confusing network.

Not only in Boston was the value of stable, experienced community organization machinery being demonstrated. Councils of social agencies in Atlanta, Ga., Hartford, Conn., Houston, Tex., Louisville, Ky., Reading, Pa., Cleveland, Philadelphia and several other cities were already on the job during the 1940 months of October, November and December, forecasting welfare, health and recreation needs, and setting up machinery through which to meet them. Now, nearly a year later, most well organized councils are concerning themselves in some manner with defense problems, even if only to prepare for the new plans emanating from Washington.

Indeed, some local council and chest leaders fear that hard won progress in community planning and organization might go with the wind of war psychology, defense emergencies and new coordinating machinery. Repeated changes in national set-up, the political tinge of many local defense council appointments, confusion between national plans for communities in which camps or rapidly expanded industry have created critical emergency problems and plans for communities where no immediate emergencies exist, all are factors giving some basis for these fears.

Nevertheless, the record shows that local councils of social agencies and their community chest partners in many communities have done what needed to be done. They have worked closely with local defense councils where they could. They have welcomed the field representatives from the office of Charles P. Taft, Assistant Coordinator of Health, Welfare and Related Defense Activities, with practical help in "lining up" local leaders and resources. They have initiated special recreation, welfare, or health activities where there has been a local call for them.

However, many of the new camps and sky-rocketing defense industries are near or in small cities which have no council of social agencies or community chest, or where a small chest and council has no permanent professional staff. These are the truly "defense emergency" communities. Here it has been necessary to start at the beginning in developing welfare, recreation and health services. Outside help has been needed to build and staff community organization machinery. Mr. Taft's field staff has concentrated on these communities as a first responsibility.

IN the much greater number of middle-size and larger communities with better organized community chests and councils of social agencies what needs to be done is still a matter of some confusion, but certain common problems are beginning to emerge. Some cities are near enough to military or naval stations to make special provision for soldier and sailor entertainment a pressing necessity. They have recognized this as their first problem, and the councils of social agencies usually have taken the leadership in working out plans which show a high degree of organization and program ingenuity. In Little Rock, Ark., for example, with Camp Joseph T. Robinson only seven miles away, the council of social agencies has been instrumental in setting up a Civilian Military Council, which now operates a soldiers' service bureau and conducts a wide program of social, recreational, hospitality and other activities. The Philadelphia council, with Fort Dix as its source of soldier supply, had a Recreational Needs Committee busily at work long before the influx of soldiers began to be felt, and now has a well coordinated "Plan for the Mobilization of Recreational Resources for Defense Service." [See *Survey Midmonthly*, June 1941, page 184.] The Houston Council of Social Agencies, in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce, initiated a Soldiers' Service Bureau, which provides information about free and commercial recreation facilities,

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housing and the like; distributes to three nearby camps information about parties and entertainments; organizes entertainments which are given at the camps; uses volunteers who serve as hostesses at the bureau headquarters during the day; and does a hundred and one other things to make the soldier feel at home when he arrives in Houston. The pattern of organization varies from community to community but the things which Houston is doing are in the main the things which other communities are doing to make the enlisted man happier in his brief opportunities to break away from the routine of camp life.

While a few cities have special problems of soldier hospitality, every city has its draft boards and its quota of young men being called for military service. Assistance to their local draft boards, therefore, in establishing claims for deferment and service to the families of men called for examination, has been the concern of many councils. The Cleveland Welfare Federation, for example, at the beginning of the draft engaged a full-time case worker to handle all requests from the fifty-one local boards for information about dependency claims. Now financed by the Red Cross, this worker clears the cases through the social service exchange and summarizes the data available from agencies which have known the family. In Atlanta the Social Planning Council has been instrumental in procuring private funds for the Georgia State Director of Selective Service to use in employing a case worker for the same sort of service. A small advisory committee from the Atlanta council assists in shaping policies and procedures. In Toledo, Ohio, Providence, R. I., Nashville, Tenn., and many other cities the council has arranged agreements by which the draft boards may call upon the department of public welfare, the family welfare association, or other appropriate agencies to assist in the investigation of deferment claims. There is general testimony that such procedures have helped to keep out of the army men whose families later might become dependent on community support, as well as to check questionable deferment claims.

The other side of this picture takes in the men who are rejected and whose examination reveals social or health problems which need attention. Councils in cities as far apart as San Francisco and the New Jersey Oranges have set up information centers to which such men can be referred by their draft boards for direction to the agency equipped to help them. The San Francisco council determined that the Adjustment Bureau, an agency financed by the Community Chest, was the proper place to send men for information and guidance. In the Oranges the council itself cooperates with the draft boards and helps steer men to the proper agency, a procedure being developed by the councils in Milwaukee, Wis., Toledo and other cities. It is too early to evaluate either the demand for this service or the results from it. However, it is obvious that the draft examinations are unveiling personal problems which, if they are to be met satisfactorily, require practical plans for the coordination of a variety of specialized services.

IN QUITE another area, a plan developed over a period of years seems to offer an almost ready-made solution for one of the problems of the emergency. Under the leadership of the Association of Junior Leagues of America, the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, and the National Committee on Volunteers in Social Work councils of social agencies during the last ten years have been organizing volunteer placement bureaus with full or part-time staff service. These bureaus through practical experience in recruiting, training and placing volunteers in agency service, make arrangements to bring the volunteer maximum satisfaction and the agency maximum assistance. As in every emergency people in the present crisis are stirred with the desire to help, and when wide-scale registration takes place without the proper machinery to utilize their help the result is frustration and disappointment. Much of this is avoided when cities have established —as have New Orleans, Louisville and Boston—volunteer bureaus which take the leadership in well-planned local programs of selective registration and selective placement to meet the new needs for hospitality, recreation, production of hospital supplies and the like.

Reports to Community Chests and Councils, Inc., show that many cities now without such bureaus are considering their establishment under council auspices. With the uncertainty about the program of the already existing defense councils and of the new plans for civilian defense under Fiorello H. LaGuardia, it seems clear that those cities with an administrative unit equipped to handle the welfare, health and recreation needs for volunteer assistance are in a preferred position to meet whatever comes.

WHILE entertainment and hospitality for enlisted men, service in connection with the draft, and organization of volunteer activity represent the least common denominator of welfare defense activity, many councils are also occupied with a variety of special problems, among them a multiplicity of health issues. In Evansville, Ind., for instance, the council is organizing civic groups to back a recommendation for a full-time health officer, made by U. S. Public Health Service in a report on the health problems created by adjacent defense industries. In Buffalo, the council's research staff has conducted two special studies of health needs and put them at the disposal of the official Advisory Health Preparedness Committee. Similar activities are reported in other cities.

The set-up of a central room registry either under the auspices or at the instigation of the council is an activity common to Bridgeport, Conn., Hartford, Philadelphia, Nashville, Houston, and other cities with big defense industries. In Bridgeport the Chest-Agency Community Relations Committee and the Manufacturers Association have put into operation a unique scheme whereby cooperating plants underwrite essential expenses of their own recently hired employes who for any reason are in need of temporary credit.

We are still in a period of flux in the establishment of organizations for defense purposes. Some of the activity has been without a clear notion of need. This was exemplified in the small city which sent a distinguished delegation to the first troop train to receive two debarking soldiers. In some communities defense councils have been set up, in others not. Some defense councils are active in the welfare field, some are not. Other defense councils or "Mayor's Committees" are not active at all. The patterns by which local councils of social agencies are working out their relationship to new community committees have in common only the fact that relationships are being worked out. But where a well organized council of social agencies exists, community leaders, schooled in their community activities, almost automatically rise to the top to meet the new problems of defense.

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Health for Industrial Trainees

By RAYMOND H. GREENMAN

Executive Secretary, Tuberculosis and Health Association of Rochester and Monroe County, Inc., and of the Medical Society of the County of Monroe

THE national defense program, if it has served no other purpose, has thrown into the limelight the disabilities which hinder many persons in their attempts to lead useful lives. Just a year ago it was decided in Rochester, N. Y., that it was time to take a more positive position than just "viewing with alarm" if these disabilities were to be prevented from producing a bottleneck in the defense program as well as a bottleneck in the opportunities of the individual. Consequently, a health project for industrial trainees was set up to include not only medical examinations to determine physical fitness but also to follow up the physically disqualified in an effort to correct defects. The trainees participating in the program are those attending the vocational classes for war industries conducted by the Rochester Board of Education.

Cooperating in the venture, the Rochester Health Bureau, the Monroe County Medical Society and the local Tuberculosis and Health Association have worked closely with the Education Vocational Training Service of the Board of Education. The federal government has provided funds for medical examinations under the provisions of the Emergency Defense Training Act and out of funds assigned to vocational education for national defense.

The examinations have proceeded at a rate of fifty a week. The County Medical Society has provided sixty physicians for the clinic service. The Tuberculosis and Health Association has provided nurses and has saved the project $1,800 by offering the services of its medical consultant and refer clerk as needed. Besides furnishing $5,355 for the examinations from its federal funds, the Board of Education has paid for all clinic supplies. Physicians receive $2 for each examination, nurses $1 an hour.

Because of limited financial resources, the project has no medical director. The executive secretary of the Tuberculosis and Health Association is responsible for the organization and health education activity. In the beginning, a member of the medical defense committee of the County Medical Society served as chairman for the directing committee and personally rated examination records. Now they are being rated by the medical consultant of the Tuberculosis and Health Association.

UNDER the project the trainee is subjected to a complete physical examination of the type given at industrial plants. His physical condition and defects are noted on a special record card. In addition to the general check-up, the examination includes a urine examination, a tuberculin skin test and a Wassermann test. All persons who react positively to the tuberculin skin test are given an X-ray of the chest at the county sanatorium.

Following the medical examination, a preliminary rating is made in accordance with the following standards:

I—In good physical condition
II—Having minor physical defects
III—Having major physical defects or conditions needing correction
IV—Having a disqualifying defect or physical condition

At the time of the examination, the physician discusses the findings with the trainee and urges him to seek medical counsel, if needed. When completed by the addition of the laboratory findings, the medical record is referred to a rating committee. As this record is regarded as confidential, the Board of Education and the State Employment Service are advised only of the health rating. Men with a III or IV rating receive the following communication from the Board of Education:

A review of your medical examination record shows that you have certain physical defects or conditions needing correction. A report of your health rating has been made to the New York State Employment Service, which will find it difficult to assist you in obtaining employment until you meet minimum industrial health standards. You are urged to consult your own physician and dentist. If you are financially unable to obtain private medical care and wish to secure the advice of the medical consultant of the Tuberculosis and Health Association, we suggest that you call at the association.

At the same time that he is notified of his disqualification, the trainee is urged to visit the Tuberculosis and Health Association office. If he does so, the refer clerk takes him with his record to the office of the medical consultant located in the same building. There the record is reviewed and the noted defects rechecked with the objective of qualifying the trainee as soon as possible for employment "specifically cited." Arrangements for necessary treatment are made through existing community facilities, as under no circumstances does the medical consultant give treatment nor the nurses make home visits for treatment purposes. Clinics and hospitals, as well as private physicians, are most cooperative in this respect. If, however, it is impossible to obtain corrective treatment, the medical consultant suggests the type of work the trainee is capable of doing. Fitting the man for the job he is physically qualified to fill is the most significant feature of the project.

In order that the program may be understood, an effort is made to bring a health education message through sound motion pictures to every trainee before he receives his examination. The present procedure is to show the pictures "Behind the Shadows," "With These Weapons," and "In Defense of the Nation" in an assembly period during the trainee's first week of attendance at school. In addition, illustrative literature on the subjects of healthful living, care of the eyes, nutrition, tuberculosis, syphilis and gonorrhea is distributed, and a large part of the nurses' time is spent explaining good health practices.

A review of 1,958 medical records of the first ten months of the project shows that 29 percent of the men examined had one or more defects that would disqualify them for employment unless corrected. However if the selective service physical examination standards had been applied the number of deferments would have amounted to more than 50 percent. An analysis of these records reveals the following facts:

Of the originally physically disqualified men who visited the medical consultant, 85 percent were re-classified for em-

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ployment. Through the efficient functioning of the Handicapped Service of the State Employment Service and the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, the placement record for these men equals the record for the physically perfect men.

Approximately one-third—670—of the trainees reacted positively to the tuberculin skin tests and were referred to the County Tuberculosis Dispensary. Three previously active cases were reported to be "apparently arrested." Three new active cases were discovered.

The seventeen trainees—slightly less than 1 percent—with positive Wassermann tests were approved for employment after promising to continue under treatment.

Smallpox vaccinations were given to men with no evidence of previous vaccinations.

Twenty-four men were found on medical examination to have no vision in one eye. Three hundred and seventy-four, or 19 percent, were extremely nearsighted or farsighted. Most of the nearsighted men have since been examined for glasses, and have been approved for employment.

The men found to have marked hearing defects were referred for treatment to ear specialists and then approved for employment.

There were seventy-four men with cardiovascular disease. Eighteen were diabetic and thirty-four had kidney ailments or other chronic conditions. A majority after referral to clinics or private physicians were approved by the medical consultant for employment, "specially cited" when indicated.

The sixty-eight men with hernia were referred for surgical treatment. Over half have already undergone operations and are now employed.

In regard to teeth, 635, or 32 percent, of the men examined were found to have dental caries; 227, or 12 percent, needed dental prophylaxes; 126, or 7 percent, were in need of extractions and forty-four, or 2 percent, were suffering from pyorrhea. No men were rejected whose only defect was a dental one. It was impossible to provide dental treatment except for emergency care.

The forty-three men with varicose veins were approved for limited or full employment after treatment.

The Rochester experience has shown that a majority of men in the younger age groups can easily be persuaded to take advantage of community facilities for the correction of physical defects. Many of the men had known of their defects but had delayed having them corrected because of financial difficulties. Upon this experience with industrial trainees the Tuberculosis and Health Association bases a conviction that a large proportion of the men deferred by the draft boards would accept the offer of a refer service and that within a six months' period approximately half could qualify for military service. Therefore it has prepared a plan for a prehabilitation service for draft registrants which it hopes soon to put into operation. It also is meeting the request of the local NYA to cooperate in providing a health rehabilitation service for workers.

Old Folks at Home

By KATHRYN CLOSE

"NOTHING like it has ever been known in history before and there are no precedents for the solution of the problem." The speaker, Lawrence K. Frank, sociologist, was not referring to a *blitzkrieg* or an *ism* but to a sociological phenomenon that will occur in this country come war, come peace, or neither. This, the changing age distribution of the population, he described as a pyramid with a large base of children, gradually turning into a barrel with as many old people at the top as children at the bottom and "a bulge in the middle," but eventually becoming as straight as a candle. Probably because of the lack of precedents for meeting such a change, he ventured a pioneer thought: Why not build small villages in the south planned specifically to gear in with the social, physical and economic requirements of people in their declining years?

Unwittingly he was thinking out loud to a newspaper reporter and in a day or two the "old folks' villages" were syndicated all over the country. The response was immediate and tremendous. Elderly persons in the north, south, east and west deluged Mr. Frank and the newspapers with letters not only asking to be let in on the ground floor but offering their services in planning and setting up the villages. Many of them said that for years they had been thinking about similar plans. Others maintained that they had the paper work all finished and only needed "about $50,000" to get going. Only a few sniffed, like the old lady who wrote: "Imagine a lot of garrulous old women and long winded old boys gathered together on the village green going over the tiresome details of their lives and the stories of their ailments . . . and there would be a funeral every week probably—how cheerful!" At the other extreme were those who saw the plan as a way out: "If I could be happily disposed of, the children would be free to go on in their own way, in their spheres." But most of the old people seemed to see in the idea the chance to carry on active, interesting lives.

Visionary? The sociologist thinks not. He offers his bundle of letters as proof that old folk are not content just to sit back and collect pensions. They want to live. But in a normal community they can find little to fill their time. While the span of life has been growing longer, modern industrial practices have been shortening the span of employability. At the same time modern modes of living have tended to repattern the family unit. No longer are grandpa and grandma integral parts of the family circle—honored guests perhaps, but definitely outside the rush of activities which make up the whirlwind of living. Yet, argues Mr. Frank, when a once active person suddenly finds himself with nothing to do, he withers as a plant with no water. Sometimes he sickens and dies. More often he merely becomes warped, and in old people personality warping generally takes the form of cantankerous ill humor. Can the country afford to allow this process to continue in a portion of its population which is becoming a widening segment of its voters? Could not villages planned from every aspect to meet the social and physical needs of persons past their heyday go a long way to create the contentment that is necessary to an unbiased point of view and the just dessert of persons who have many years of struggle behind them?

The villages are not presented as a panacea to solve all the problems of an aging population. Neither is there any thought of making them compulsory. On the contrary,

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they are visualized as privately sponsored units of social planning providing not only a haven to the aged but producing all sorts of by-products beneficial to the area in which they are located and to the professions serving them. The chief architectural criterion would be functionalism, but a functionalism concerned not only with physical comfort but also with social needs and economic necessity. The communities would be built in mild climates because old people cannot adjust easily to weather extremes. They would be composed of attractive but inexpensive single houses and multiple dwelling units, the first for couples fortunate enough to be traveling the last lap of the road together, the second for single or widowed persons, likely victims of that most common ailment of the aged, loneliness. In addition to living quarters the villages would contain structures to house the various services which older persons properly require—health, nutrition, recreation, group therapy. All would be built on a garden plan because beauty too is requisite to a normal life.

Careful study would necessarily precede any blue-prints of the plan. It would be important to know, for instance, what size population is most satisfactory in a planned community. To determine this, studies would be made of the various homestead and resettlement projects of the federal government, of the failures as well as the successes. The locations would be chosen after a survey of the climatic conditions in the various regions of the country, the finger of favor falling on those which escape the great storm belts and also lie outside the range of intense summer heat. One area which seems to meet these requirements while offering certain man-made advantages is the section of the South lying within reach of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Here the TVA's cheap electricity could be used; the houses could be built of a native stone, inexpensive, attractive and amenable to the type of construction required by the climate; truck, poultry and dairy farming could be developed to serve the communities.

OF all the branches of medicine geriatrics probably has been the most neglected. And yet if population trends are to be taken seriously the illnesses of the aged will demand an increasing proportion of the physician's attention. The provision of health services in the old folks' villages would not only be a boon to the inhabitants but would also be a boon to medicine by offering opportunities for clinical practice and statistical studies not found anywhere else in the country. Since practically no such thing as a specialist in geriatrics exists today the health service would have to be manned by diagnosticians, urologists, gynecologists, and specialists in the various diseases to which old persons are particularly susceptible, such as heart disease, tuberculosis, or cancer. These experts would employ modern methods of group practice and would be aided by nurses, dieticians and medical social workers.

Recent medical advances have indicated that many older persons suffer from nutritional deficiencies. This danger to the old folks' well-being could be offset in the villages by a cooked food service, which would provide an opportunity to apply some of the abundant knowledge of nutrition which has accumulated in the past few decades. Such a service would enable the housewife to enjoy the pleasures of retirement along with her husband. Though some old persons who prefer their "own way of doing things" probably would not care to take advantage of it, undoubtedly many women would welcome the chance to get out of the kitchen after some forty years of pots and pans. The service is not visualized in the form of community kitchens or refectory dining rooms. On the contrary, the food, prepared under the supervision of expert nutritionists, would be delivered to each individual home in thermos containers and consumed in the privacy of the family group. Thus the old folks could have the comforts of home without the discomforts, while unconsciously meeting dietary requirements for good health.

Because old people are so often lonely, one of the most important services which the village must offer is the provision of recreational opportunities. These could include not only the type of entertainment usually provided by commercial enterprises such as movies, concerts or even golf, but also interest clubs and social gatherings planned by persons trained in group activities and group therapy. Here again the villages could serve as a laboratory for the development of a field which only recently has begun to awaken professional interest, namely group work with the aged. The satisfactory adjustments which have come from the few experiments made along this line indicate that this is one direction which holds promise for helping old persons maintain a lively interest in the present.

ONE of the greatest hurdles confronting any social planning is the financial one. It would certainly be formidable in the establishment of old folks' villages, but not, in the opinion of their protagonist, insurmountable. There are at least two possible leverages: first, the great philanthropic foundations, which might be interested in something of the sort as a controlled demonstration of social planning—beginning with needs and with building coordinated services based on needs, rather than with attempting to bring together existing services having conflicting vested interests; second, the great insurance companies, which might find in the villages an opportunity to make a social investment, putting their money to work to benefit some of the people from whom it came and at the same time obtaining steady but small financial returns. For though the villages have been suggested to meet a need, they would not be planned as just another form of "ham and eggs." Overall rents would be charged, covering food and services as well as shelter, but rents which would not be too high to be paid from adequate old age assistance allowances or income from old age insurance.

If Mr. Frank's predictions are correct, the advantages of these villages would not all accrue to the old folks. The sections where they are located would receive the stimulation of expanded consumer demand. The land, if worn out as is so much southern land, would be revived by poultry farming, truck farming and dairying. Periphery communities of service workers and their families would necessarily grow up around the villages. They would contain doctors, nurses, social workers, and the various skilled persons needed for community maintenance—no carpet baggers, but persons bringing intellectual enrichment to the locality and, incidentally, spending their salaries there. These persons too might gain, for the villages would give them the opportunity to practice their professions under controlled circumstances and perhaps make real contributions to their fields. However, if old folks' villages offered no apparent advantages except the possibility of giving an appreciable number of lonely persons a chance to live mentally stimulating and satisfying lives, wouldn't there still be something in the idea worth thinking about?

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Attention, WPA

By SEWARD C. SIMONS

Executive Director, Community Welfare Federation of Wyoming Valley, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

WHATEVER else the "unlimited emergency" of defense may do to social programs it is bound to test their effectiveness and their capacity to adapt themselves to change by means which will preserve their greatest usefulness.

WPA is the first of the great agencies to be subjected to that test. The reduced congressional appropriation for the new fiscal year puts it on the spot to determine immediately and realistically just where its greatest usefulness lies and to adapt its methods and even its cherished philosophy to conditions that are wholly different from those which prevailed when it came on the national scene.

When WPA was born the great need was "work, not relief." Although it never attained the full objective of taking 3,500,000 employables directly off the relief rolls, it has been the largest single factor in meeting the needs resulting from unemployment. In many states a WPA job has been and still is the only form of assistance available to families with an employable member. [See "This Thing Called Relief" by Gertrude Springer, *Survey Midmonthly*, June 1941.] While the formula of "work, not relief" has persisted in the upper levels of the organization, hard realities in these states have put relief first.

Though the WPA has been shot at from both right and left wings of public opinion, and social workers have joined in the shooting—very intelligently and constructively, let us hope—it has continued on the same general "work, not relief" theory, with notable improvements and refinements of operation. If we got right down to the decision, few social workers would advocate liquidating WPA.

Now comes defense—an unlimited emergency. Millions of jobs have developed; shortages of almost every sort of skilled and semi-skilled labor exist. States which have a general assistance program, such as Pennsylvania, find the number of cases with "employable members" shrinking.

Under these circumstances, and given the long conditioning to the theory that WPA is work, not relief, insistent demands in Congress and elsewhere that WPA be cut down or eliminated are readily understood. They are the penalty of a theory that was clear only to those who enunciated it, and that in practice was honored in the breach. The answering move to concentrate WPA projects in activities that can be considered, or at least labelled, "defense" is equally understandable. Both theories have some justification, but they cannot be reconciled properly unless a fundamental conflict of philosophies is resolved.

Recently I spent a month in North Carolina on a local survey. Just before May 1, the WPA offices received notice of a 15 percent reduction in quota, made necessary by reduced appropriation. In discussing the matter with WPA officials, I asked how the reduction would be made —bearing in mind that the WPA was the only source of assistance to great numbers of families with an employable member. I expected to be told that workers needing help least, or those most likely to get other jobs, would be the ones. But the officials said in effect, "We shall retain the most efficient workers. We have important defense work to do, and we want to get good results. Of course, if we know a worker is not in need we shall drop him, but our general test is efficiency, like that of any other employer."

Now, on the basis that the WPA is "work, not relief," that is an entirely defensible and praiseworthy attitude. But is it not time to have done with letting old formulas becloud thinking and to look at the logic of the situation as it is shaped by the realities of 1941? It runs thus:

WPA is a means of assistance to those in need, who cannot get other work. As such, it should be administered to give maximum assistance for the money, with reasonable account of the return in work accomplished. It should:

Have on its rolls only those in need—except necessary supervising personnel.

Adjust its quotas in proportion to increased employment, taking into account state and local conditions.

Develop more frequent re-examination of need, so that as employment spreads to members of a family we do not have some excessive family incomes at the expense of gross deficiencies for others.

In general, drop the younger and skilled men who probably can get jobs, and retain the older and unskilled who are less likely to obtain them. (In the North Carolina district I visited in May there was a load of about 1,000—750 men, 250 women. Of the men, 33 percent were under thrity years, a further 16 percent under thirty-five. Yet the majority of men being dropped were from the over forty-five group who were "less efficient.")

FROM this it follows that the types of projects should be carefully considered. Projects should be suited to the capabilities of the persons to be assigned, not the persons to the projects. Fewer skilled persons are now in need, and hence, projects must be found to use the less skilled. The work will *not* be done as efficiently.

While it is proper to direct projects toward defense where this is possible, it seems clear that important defense work should not be left to the WPA. Defense work should proceed rapidly and efficiently and persons employed in it should receive full normal wages and produce full results. It is no disparagement of WPA to say that it could never attain the full incentive to efficiency.

The training, teaching, recreation and "housekeeping aid" activities of the WPA employ people unlikely to have job opportunities in the defense expansion. They have made an outstanding contribution to national and community life and merit continued favorable consideration, but *only as the persons employed are in need.*

If these rather abruptly stated propositions are correct they constitute a formula by which the substantial reduction in the WPA appropriation need not entail undue hardship. Defense work would be speeded up, assistance would be continued and spread where it is most needed, and we should approach a sound basis for operating the work program which for six years has been a most important device for dealing with need resulting from unemployment, and which still is urgently required to fill the gaps left by rising employment.

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Lynching at the Capital

THERE was a lynching in the Hall of Representatives of the Capital of Georgia Monday.

Neither wisdom, justice nor moderation was shown in the mock trial given to Dean Walter D. Cocking, of the University School of Education, and Dr. Marvin S. Pittman, president of Teachers College, at Statesboro. Both educators were dismissed by a vote of ten to five of the Board of Regents on charges not previously made known to the victims and on evidence that would not be admitted in any court of justice in a civilized community anywhere.

Dean Cocking spoke mildly and with self-restraint when he said: "That such tactics could be employed in any country on earth is hard to believe. That they were employed in Georgia has all the earmarks of a terrific nightmare. I refuse to believe that the people of Georgia condone such tactics." And so do we.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED BY A VOTE OF eight to seven, Dean Cocking's position and reputation were placed in jeopardy a second time within less than a month after three regents who had voted to vindicate him had been forced off the board and three new members named in their places. Tragic to relate, the vote in the second so-called trial was ten to five, the majority made up of the seven anti-Cocking members from the first hearing and the three new appointees. No doubt had the present Board of Regents voted to retain Dr. Cocking, the educator would have been cited again and confronted by still another jury. Having himself found Dr. Cocking guilty, the governor's procedure was simple if not judicial. He picked new jurors. Such a travesty on trial by jury has seldom, if ever, been witnessed in this state.

Briefly, the evidence on which Dean Cocking was convicted was a book, "Brown America," written by Dr. Embree, of the Rosenwald Foundation, with which Dr. Cocking has no official connection; tracts published by the Commission on Interracial Relations, of which organization Dean Cocking is not a member, and the statement of one witness which was contrary to evidence of some thirty others present at a faculty hearing.

"If Dean Cocking holds such views on racial education as has been charged here, he ought to go," said President Harmon W. Caldwell, "but I do not believe he does. I have therefore recommended that he be re-employed as dean of the School of Education of the University of Georgia."

Thus spoke the Southern born president of a Southern university. We believe he spoke for the faculty, students and patrons of the university and for the enlightened people of Georgia. We know he spoke the sentiments of this newspaper.

Disregarding President Caldwell's recommendation and the overwhelming endorsements of his colleagues and of educators from near and far, and in the face of Dean Cocking's own emphatic declaration that the charges were "completely false," the Regents brought in their shameful ten to five verdict.

DR. PITTMAN'S TRIAL WAS EQUALLY ruthless. Having completely answered the charge that he had personally benefited by sale of products from his farm, or work done thereon, Dr. Pittman was confronted with a copy of a book, entitled "Calling America," lifted from the thousands of books in the college library, a book adopted in 1938 by the Textbook Commission of the University System. Dr. Pittman asserted that he had never seen the book, was not aware that it was in the library and that it was not used as a textbook in the Teachers College. The verdict was the same, ten to five.

Those who voted to oust Dean Cocking and later remove President Pittman were:

Governor Talmadge, John Cummings, Seminole County farmer; L. W. (Chip) Robert, Atlanta contractor; K. S. Varn, Waresboro naval stores operator; Mrs. Susie T. Moore, Tifton capitalist; James S. Peters, Manchester banker; Scott Candler, DeKalb County Commissioner; Judge Joe Ben Jackson, of Gray, Superior Court jurist; Julian Strickland, Valdosta cotton mill operator; Dr. Joe Jenkins, Hartwell physician.

Those who voted to re-elect Dean Cocking and President Pittman were:

Jack Lance, president of Young Harris College; W. S. Morris, editor of the Augusta Chronicle; Ormonde Hunter, Savannah lawyer; George W. (Kid) Woodruff, Columbus real estate dealer, and W. D. Harvey, of Lindale, cotton mill executive.

Chairman Sandy Beaver, who voted to vindicate Dean Cocking at the first hearing, presided and did not vote, as his vote could not have changed the result.

THE TRIALS ARE OVER, THE TWO EDUCAtors have been dismissed; but one moment, please. Regent L. W. Robert Jr. has the floor. He takes a two-page typewritten resolution from his pocket. It appears to be the formal verdict in both cases. Regent Robert seems to have accurately anticipated the verdicts. The resolution is adopted. The vote is ten to five. We quote the preamble: "In view of the fact that there have been a great many exaggerated statements and misstatements made and appearing recently tending to infer that the Honorable Eugene Talmadge, Governor of the State of Georgia, is trying to inject politics into the University System, the following resolution is offered, etc."

Thus is Governor Talmadge acquitted of playing politics with the University System in the same resolution that carries out his demand for the dismissal of the two educators. He is not only acquitted, he is thanked as regent and as governor "for the valuable assistance he has rendered to his alma mater and the university system of Georgia, and to the people generally, and to the generations to follow, etc."

By a vote of ten to five this humiliating chapter in Georgia history was written. Dean Cocking and Dr. Pittman have been denied the right to a fair trial and deprived of their jobs without due process of law or common decency. But the injury to them as individuals will be righted long before the State of Georgia recovers from the damage it has suffered in "the decent opinion of mankind."

ALL non-Georgians are "furriners" to the mind of Eugene Talmadge, for a third time Georgia's chief executive. So we are turning "state's evidence" in a new way by reprinting this Georgia editorial condemning the governor's raid on the state's educational institutions. Last month the dean of the University's school of education and the president of the State Teacher's College were dismissed by a stacked Board of Regents. One piece of "incriminating" evidence was a book, "Calling America." This was Harper's edition of our special number of *Survey Graphic* for February 1939, edited by Raymond Gram Swing, prescribed for collateral reading by the board's textbook committee. The point of attack was a lithograph by Julius Bloch of a Negro in handcuffs; it accompanied an article by Lewis Gannett, columnist of the *New York Herald Tribune* which challenged the American habit of forgetting the Negro in talking about democracy. Three more educators have since been eliminated, and the governor has threatened to withhold state news from both the *Atlanta Journal* and the *Atlanta Constitution* because of their attitude in reporting the situation.

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Here in Washington . . . By Rilla Schroeder

"SOCIAL security" said Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, testifying last month before the House Committee Investigating National Defense "is a sword as well as a shield." He urged immediate revision and extension of the social security program as a part of national defense. He particularly stressed unemployment compensation which is apt to prove a staggering problem when defense workers are released from their present jobs. The picture, he said, now seems rosy. The number of recipients has declined and many of the state reserves are bulging. More employment has meant more money paid in and less paid out. But the growing fund represents an obligation to pay, and no one can say on what day that obligation must be met.

Washington Press Photo
RILLA SCHROEDER

Mr. Altmeyer told the committee that the financial side of the picture, despite the swelling coffers, was most unsatisfactory. The inequalities between the various state reserves, for example, promise future trouble for the poorer states and even bankruptcy for some. The variations, previously noted by students of the problem, have been accentuated by the concentration of defense employment in certain areas. If we are to face the post-emergency period with confidence, said the Social Security Board chairman, these inequalities must be adjusted.

Other defects in the unemployment compensation program named by Mr. Altmeyer included long waiting periods in some states, inadequacy of benefits in others, short duration of benefits in most of them. In addition he recommended that Congress give thought to the many millions of workers excluded from the federal program. Among these are the maritime workers, a group most essential to defense.

TOUCHING ON OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS insurance Mr. Altmeyer called the committee's attention to the loss of protection suffered by workers leaving covered employment for the military service or federal civilian jobs.

"This problem," he said "requires legislation for its solution, and it is hoped that the appropriate committee of Congress will give early consideration to this matter."

He recommended the extension of the insurance system to include disability protection. The present law, he said, could be easily and immediately modified to include such protection. He also urged the need for extended coverage and the revision of state residence requirements. Of the latter he said "The Board believes that these residence requirements are unreasonably severe and should be liberalized in the federal law by providing a maximum residence requirement of one year for old age assistance and aid to the blind, following the precedence already established in the program of aid to dependent children."

Congress, Mr. Altmeyer said, should take under immediate consideration the wide variations in benefits paid in the different states: "The Social Security Board has recommended a change from the present system of uniform percentage grants to a system whereby the percentage of the total cost in each state to be met through federal grant, would vary in accordance with the economic capacity of the state."

Mr. Altmeyer also urged Congress to give concerted and continued attention to the economic burden of ill health. He told the committee that he, personally, would be opposed to "socialized medicine" if it meant the breaking of the personal relationships between the patient and physician. "But," he said "what we are interested in is the destruction of an even more personal relationship—the personal and exclusive relationship between the patient and his disease."

Mr. Altmeyer was speaking before a committee which will not in the natural course of events, handle revision of the Social Security Act. That job will go to the House Committee on Ways and Means whose chairman has promised to give it complete attention as soon as the tax bill is out of the way. Congress is, at this point, ready to accept Mr. Altmeyer's views that social security is an integral part of the defense program. His suggestion, already advocated by Administration spokesmen, will probably be accepted.

IN THE MEANWHILE, WHILE THE House Ways and Means Committee postpones action on the Social Security bills and the Social Security Board's recommendations, a Special Committee on Pensions, with Senator Sheridan Downey, Townsendite, as chairman, is having a field day. The committee is not the sub-committee named by the Senate Finance Committee last year to investigate the subject of old age pensions but another special committee authorized by a resolution sponsored by Senator Downey. The Finance subcommittee is still in existence but is not holding meetings. Its chairman, Senator Tom Connolly of Texas, is a member of the Downey Committee and so, also, are several of its other members. The chances for a sub-committee hearing, therefore, are slight.

The special committee hearings have a decided Townsend flavor, so much so that the Washington headquarters of the Townsend Clubs is publishing a day-by-day report which is sent to every member of Congress. So thoroughly are the committee members and the witnesses enjoying the show that its chances of being indefinitely prolonged are excellent.

Special committees do not, of course, report legislation to the floor of the Senate. Their authority is limited to making recommendations to the standing committees. The standing committee, in this case, is the Senate Finance Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL OPPOSITION TO EXTENsion of military service for guardsmen, selectees and reservists is weakening. When the proposal was first voiced the uproar was loud but its volume was deceptive. Hearings have already been announced by both the House and Senate Committees on Military Affairs and the "national emergency" mentioned in the original act will, no doubt, shortly be announced to keep the boys another year in camp.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S PROGRAM TO maintain and improve nutrition standards during the emergency and post-emergency will be directed by Dr. M. L. Wilson, recently appointed Director of Nutrition in the office of the Coordinator of Health, Welfare and Related Defense Activities. In accepting the appointment Dr. Wilson said he was prepared to carry through the recommendations of the Nutrition Conference held here in May.

LAST MONTH HR 2475 WAS SIGNED BY the President after passing both houses of Congress. The bill, which was introduced by Chairman May of the House Military Affairs Committee at the request of the army, navy and the American Social Hygiene Association, provides that the army and navy may set up zones around military camps and navy stations within which prostitution shall be a federal offense. [See "The Vice Problem and Defense," by Bascom Johnson, *Survey Midmonthly*, May 1941.]

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The Common Welfare

Defense Housing

THERE seems to be no logical reason why defense housing if carefully planned and constructed cannot become a permanent community asset instead of a white elephant. This, at least, is the opinion of the National Committee on the Housing Emergency which last month submitted an eleven point program "for action on housing for defense workers and families of low income." The recommendations were first prepared by a sub-committee and then thrashed out thoroughly at the National Housing Inventory in Washington last June, so that they may be said to represent the digested thought of the country's leading authorities on housing on what can be done to turn defense housing into a means of "overhauling and rejuvenating American cities."

First and foremost the committee stresses the need for coordinated planning, heading its list with a recommendation for a closer cooperation between federal and local agencies—with federal grants, if necessary, to provide towns and cities with competent planning boards. It also recommends closer cooperation on the national level and calls on the President for an "examination" of "the operations of and the relationships among all the federal agencies which have any responsibility for the planning, provision or financing of housing." Other recommendations call for: the construction of public defense housing by local housing authorities, where they exist; the assumption by the federal government of the responsibility to provide all necessary defense housing not provided by private enterprise; the provision of community facilities along with housing; the protection of housing projects with zoning laws; the establishment of a national laboratory for housing research; state rent-control legislation in crowded defense industry areas. The committee advocates studies by the National Resources Planning Board looking to recommendations on policies regarding future disposition of defense housing projects. It favors the continuation of non-defense housing programs to "whatever extent will not interfere with the defense programs," and regards "such curtailment of non-defense housing as will be inevitable" as an "opportunity" for preparation of deliberate long-range housing plans.

Progress in Illinois

BACKED by the American Legion, League of Women Voters, Parent Teachers Association and State Conference of Social Welfare, opposed by many counsellors of "economy" and by a number of downstate county and township officials, a federal state program for aid to dependent children finally was adopted by the Illinois legislature in the last week of the recent General Assembly. The program's supporters, having two strikes against them from two previous legislative sessions in which the measure went down to defeat, began earlier this time, worked harder and organized their campaign with more care. Perhaps the opposition had seen the writing on the wall. At any rate, it was less whole-hearted than in other years, and more willing to accept the concessions that were offered after an eleventh hour airplane flight to Washington in which two state senators and an attorney secured the blessing of the Social Security Board on slight changes in the act.

Another tug-of-war, even more hotly contested, ended when Governor Green vetoed ten of the eleven "anti-alien bills" which passed both house and senate by large majorities, and would have barred non-citizens from a long list of trades and professions for which state licenses are essential. In preventing these measures from becoming law, Governor Green made the following statement:

> In more than half the world, the forces of oppression and totalitarianism are at war to destroy the principles of free democracy. This nation still stands forth as the one in which the rights of the individual to sustain himself by his own efforts are guaranteed. I do not believe that this is the time at which to weaken, or withdraw, that guaranty of freedom and opportunity.

Also important in the eyes of the socially minded was a modification in the "three-year residence law". This had denied public help to many life long Illinois residents because they had moved their homes across a township or county line. The law was amended to make a six months residence in the local governmental unit the basic requirement for assistance, though the necessary period of residence within the state is still three years.

Forward and Back

PRESIDENT Roosevelt in his recent statement on Negroes in defense opened wider the gates of economic democracy to a group usually allowed to view it only from behind a high fence of prejudice. In demanding that the Office of Production Management take immediate steps to stop the discrimination against Negroes on the part of defense industries the President said:

> No nation combatting the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries. Even more important is it for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad.

Almost before the ink was dry on the twenty-first annual report of the American Civil Liberties Union, acclaiming that the national defense program "so far" has caused "remarkably few casualties" in the field of civil liberties, came last month's federal indictment of twenty-nine members of the Socialist Workers Party ("Trotzkyites") in Minneapolis. The indictment charged that the defendants "would seek to bring about, whenever the time was propitious, an armed revolution against the United States." Vague in its accusations, it named no specific crimes committed by the individual defendants but recited the aims of the political party which "accepted as ideal the formula of the Russian revolution of 1917." The defendants maintain that the real motive of the indictment is to interfere in a jurisdictional dispute involving the General Drivers Union, No. 55, which recently left the AF of L for the CIO. Whether or not this countercharge is true the indictment stands as the first federal prosecution for opinion since the launching of the national defense program.

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The Social Front

Relief

NEARLY two months after the California legislature adjourned, dropping the state relief load into the laps of the counties (see *Survey Midmonthly*, July 1941, page 219) the governor has taken no action toward calling a special session in order to bring state aid to the overwhelmed localities. Indications at this writing are that the counties are accepting their new responsibility—county "indigent" programs formerly were responsible only for "unemployables"—except for taking on those cases which lack residence requirements. Most counties require three year county as well as state residence, but in at least one, Los Angeles; former requirements of "independency" during the three years have been suspended. Los Angeles is doing its best to set up work relief programs to absorb the new caseload of "employables"—the employability of most of whom is limited from the standpoint of industry because of age, lack of skill or other qualifying conditions. General recognition that such adjustments can be only temporarily financed on the basis of the present county budget is prompting various community groups to press the governor for a special session. Their emphasis, however, is not upon bringing the State Relief Administration back to life, but upon getting the state to assume a measure of financial responsibility.

Changes—After the longest session in ninety-nine years the Pennsylvania legislature adjourned last month leaving several imprints on the relief program, among them: liberalization of residence requirements; authorization of steps toward recipients' rehabilitation; provision of penalties for the violation of the confidential nature of the rolls; measures to facilitate extension of the Federal Food Stamp plan; a deadline for claims against the old Emergency Relief Board — all changes proposed by the Department of Public Assistance. [See *Survey Midmonthly*, March 1941, page 89.] But the department's major recommendation, repeal of the Eccles "compulsory milk act" was ignored. The legislature's own idea was the bill, now awaiting the governor's signature, which prohibits the granting of assistance of any type to persons whose "philosophy" proposes changes in the American form of government by unconstitutional means.

The administration's appropriation measure for $130,370,000 for the biennium beginning June 1, 1941, went through in the last week of the session after the legislature had had to make two stop-gap appropriations. The governor, however, is expected to trim the amount granted not only by the $13,253,600 previously provided for June and July but also by an additional $6,300,000 to make up for a deficiency appropriation made in May to finish out the last biennium. Some of the money is also expected to be diverted to the cost of taking over the county mental hospitals.

Near Rock Bottom— A 47 percent decrease in the number of families receiving relief in New York City occurred between October 1935 and March 1941 according to figures recently released by the city Department of Welfare. In the same period the relief cost fell 49 percent. The percentages are based on figures for home relief, veteran relief, WPA and "local homeless" cases. In releasing the figures William Hodson, Commissioner of Welfare warned that similar rates of reduction could not be expected for the future because the caseload was approaching the "irreducible minimum" of families with no employable members. "We must look forward to a gradual but steady decline in relief expenditures," he said, "not a precipitious drop." The commissioner's statement was transmitted to the mayor along with the department's 1939-40 report, showing that in September 1940 more than 44 percent of the families on relief had no employable member. The report contained several recommendations involving broad relief policies, among them: the establishment of federal grants-in-aid for general relief, the weighting of unemployment insurance in favor of low-paid workers; the extension of medical care to low-income non-relief families.

Education

PROBLEMS and possibilities involved in amending the Social Security Act to make it apply to institutions of higher education are reviewed by Merrill G. Murray and Ilse M. Smith in a study reprinted in the June *Bulletin* of the American Association of University Professors from the *Social Security Bulletin*. The authors report that there are approximately 1,120 such institutions whose employes are "without definite protection against dependency due to old age." These institutions employ about 43 percent of the total professional staff in institutions of higher education. Further, in about 580 institutions having formal retirement plans, "a fourth or more of all employes, both professional and non-professional, may remain outside the scope of the plan." The survey includes a summary of available salary data, showing that college and university faculty members have moderate incomes, with median salaries for full professors varying from $1562 to $3951 in public institutions, and from $1662 to $5733 in private institutions (1936 figures). The authors analyze legal, administrative, and financial problems involved in the extension of social security to institutions of higher learning, and, without minimizing these difficulties, conclude that extension would "promote solution of present problems of at least equal magnitude."

The Three R's— Classes in reading, writing, and arithmetic have been organized for service men at Fort Jackson, S. C. Four classes are scheduled weekly, with two sessions of two hours each on Wednesdays and Fridays. The teaching staff is composed of twenty-five teachers of the state WPA educational program and the State Department of Adult Education. Attendance is compulsory for draftees who lack "functional knowledge" of the tool subjects. . . . The Columbia, S. C. newspaper, *The State*, recently reported that three fourths of the Negro men and one third of the whites who responded to the draft call in South Carolina have had to be exempted because they were illiterate, semi-illiterate, or lacked the minimum army requirement of a fourth grade education. . . . In New York City, the WPA adult education program has developed a test designed to standardize the examination of inductees to meet the army's requirement of a fourth grade education or its equivalent. The test was tried out on 234 fourth grade pupils in four public schools and the results used to determine the passing grade for inductees. Local selective service boards will refer men in need of further English education to special courses, which will be given free under the direction of the WPA adult education program.

Refugee Education—A progress report by the Committee for Refugee Education, 254 Fourth Avenue, New York, reviews the work done through the committee by twenty-one cooperating organizations to give adult refugees an opportunity to learn English and to acquaint themselves with American customs and traditions. In the fifteen months ending April 30, 1941, 3,389 refugees had attended classes organized by the committee under qualified volunteer teachers.

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On the date of the report the committee was conducting eighty-four free classes with seventy-five teachers, and a list of reserve teachers. The committee operates with a paid staff of six members on an annual budget of $16,000.

Library Meeting— The significance of book service at a time of national and international crisis was stressed in most of the meetings and round tables making up the sixty-third annual conference of the American Library Association, held in Boston in late June. For the first time, two library trustees were cited by the ALA for their service to American libraries. They are William E. Marcus, trustee of the Montclair, N. J., Public Library, who was honored "for his significant writings in the library field and for his constructive interest in personnel problems"; and Rush Burton of Lavonia, Ga., who has been active in the extension of library service throughout the state of Georgia.

Nursing and Nurses

SIX percent of all hospital positions for graduate nurses are at present vacant according to a recent study conducted by the National League of Nursing Education for the Nursing Council on National Defense. The league sent questionnaires to the 6,290 institutions in the 1941 list of hospitals registered by the American Medical Association, receiving answers from 49 percent. Among the 3,102 responding hospitals there were 5,000 vacancies. The hospitals had lost 2,600 nurses to the national defense program.

Opportunities—Open continuous examinations for nurses are being conducted by the U. S. Civil Service Commission in an effort to fill the increased demand for federal public health nurses. The examinations come under three titles: junior graduate nurse; graduate nurse; public health nurse. Appointments will be made to the U. S. Public Health Service, the Indian Service, the Veterans Administration. Inquire of the commission, Washington. . . . State residence requirements have been waived for four unassembled examinations for nurses in the West Virginia State Health Department. The positions to be filled are: director, public health nursing; director, public health education; state public health nursing supervisor; local public health nursing supervisor. For particulars write the State Merit System Council, Box 873, Morgantown, W. Va. . . . To offset the steady loss of its personnel for national defense purposes the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service, New York recently initiated a plan to train more than 100 public health nurses. Several nurses have left the organization to go to the U. S. Public Health Service for duty in cantonment areas, to industrial plants engaged in the production of defense materials, to the American Red Cross-Harvard Hospital in London. The three Henry Street nurses who joined the staff of the Red Cross-Harvard unit all arrived in England safely.

Tragedy— Five of twenty-seven nurses who had been en route to England to join the staff of the American Red Cross-Harvard Hospital (see *Survey Midmonthly*, October 1940, page 300) were announced as missing last month as a result of the torpedoing of two ships. One of the ships carried ten nurses, four of whom were rescued after ten days adrift at sea. Two others were reported as safe by the British Admiralty after having been missing for several weeks. Fifteen of the sixteen nurses on the other ship were also saved. Those feared lost are: Phyllis L. Evans of Everett, Mass.; Dorothy C. Morse of Boston, Mass.; Nancie M. Pett of Detroit, Mich.; Dorothea L. Koehn of Oshkosh, Wis. Also missing is the nurses' housemother, Ruth B. Breckenridge of Winston-Salem, N. C.

Four Fronts— The recent Congressional appropriation for federal aid to nurses is to be used "to increase the nurse power of the country on four fronts" according to Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the U. S. Public Health Service. The plans include refresher courses to equip inactive nurses to return to duty; the enlargement of nursing schools to enable them to train additional nurses; a campaign for increased enrollment in the Red Cross First Reserve of Nurses; the training of nurses' aides for civilian defense purposes.

Laws— Nurses applying for registry in Wisconsin now must have a wider academic background than was required before recent amendments to the State Nurse Practice Act were passed. The new law requires a nurse not only to be a graduate of a three year course of an accredited school of nursing but also to have a high school education or its equivalent. Formerly Wisconsin nurses needed only one year of high school, two years in a nursing school. The revised law also specifies that nurses must be over twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States or must have declared their intention of becoming citizens. No person can practice as a trained nurse who does not have a certificate of registry. . . . Last month marked the deadline for applications from practicing registered and practical nurses for licenses under the New York State Nurse Practice Act. Nurses must have their licenses in their hands by January 1, 1942. Though the law was passed four years ago the date of effectiveness was postponed several times because of the difficulty of passing on all the applications within the allotted time. During the past winter the WPA Adult Education Program has conducted courses in theoretical nursing for male pupils to meet the licensing requirements. Because of a shortage of male nurses in New York hospitals it was hoped that these courses might attract newcomers to the field as well as help qualify those already engaged as practical nurses.

Youth

SCHOLARSHIP and character are the qualities most desired in 1941 college graduates by employers, according to a survey recently made by the Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis, Minn. The survey covered 501 colleges and universities in all parts of the country. According to the replies of deans and vocational advisers, scholarship is the qualification most stressed by employers, with character a close second, and adaptability third. Other qualities underscored by employers, each by a relatively small number, however, are: campus popularity, athletic prowess, extra-curricular activities, appearance.

NYA— A new program, designed to fit young people for jobs in defense industry is announced by Aubrey Williams, NYA administrator. The program, for which Congress appropriated nearly $60,000,000, will be carried out jointly by the NYA, the State Employment Services, and the public vocational schools. It will seek to train approximately 368,000 young people for defense industry jobs during the current fiscal year, combining related work experience and classroom instruction. It will operate on a three-shift-a-day basis, employing approximately 100,000 youth a month. Each youth will devote 160 hours a month to production work and related training. Young people, both girls and boys, who are out of school and in need of employment will be eligible for the program, if they are American citizens between the ages of seventeen and twenty-four. All youth employed on the program will be required to maintain active registration with their state employment service, which will assume responsibility for their placement in defense industry.

CCC Retrenchments—James J. McEntee, director of Civilian Conservation, has announced the closing of 264 CCC camps on July 1, cutting the number of camps from 1,500 to 1,236. The CCC director gave reduced appropriations as the reason for closing the camps. The Corps begins the new fiscal year with 232,500 enrollees, as compared with an average of 270,000 during the past

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twelve months. About 75,000 new enrollees will be taken in soon, to fill vacancies left by "graduates" and by the large number of enrollees withdrawing from the corps to take jobs in private industry or to join the armed forces.

Youth Congress—The American Youth Congress, which closed its annual convention in Philadelphia on July 6, voted unanimously to petition Congress for an increase in the base pay of draftees from $21 to $40 a month. The delegates included in the petition a demand for a "liaison service" between the army and the home communities, the establishment of vocational training courses in public schools near the training camps, and observance of a "national conscription welfare week," starting August 15.

Against Crime

FOLLOWING a recent incident at the Illinois State Training School for Boys at St. Charles which resulted in the death of a sixteen year old boy the governor of the state and the director of the Department of Public Welfare have asked Harrison A. Dobbs of the University of Chicago to assume responsibility for reorganizing the school program. During the forty years of its existence, the school has been maintained as a purely custodial institution with little emphasis given to the possibilities of rehabilitation. The present administration in Illinois is insistent that in the future the program at St. Charles should emphasize treatment for the maladjusted boys committed to the school.

One of the first steps will be the selection of a managing officer for the school who has the professional and administrative competence to organize and carry on such a treatment program. Legally this position is exempt from civil service, but it has been decided that a person shall be selected on a merit basis. Efforts are being made now to secure qualified candidates for this position. Selection will be made on the basis of professional and personnel qualifications as evidenced by training, experience and personality. Consideration will be given only to candidates meeting high standards of professional competence. Inquire of Mr. Dobbs at the Illinois Board of Public Welfare Commissioners, Room 1500, 203 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

The Bright Side—Along with the much publicized social ills the defense program has brought at least one social improvement if, as New York City's Committee on the Control of Crime hints, the recent significant decrease in crimes against property rights can be attributed to the rise in employment and the effects of the selective service program. With the exception of murder, felonious assault, and grand larceny, major crimes in New York City dropped 13 percent in the first quarter of 1941 from the last quarter of 1940. Robberies fell from 351 to 321, burglaries from 715 to 705, automobile thefts from 3,465 to 2,646. Records of the committee show that a high proportion of arrested persons are unemployed or only casually employed.

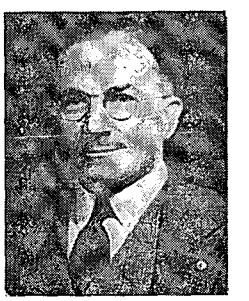
Passing Time—Among the 7,000 prison inmates enrolled last year in social, general, and vocational courses of the New York State Department of Corrections' educational program, 240 took a total of 700 state regents examinations in preliminary and secondary subjects. Over 85 percent of the papers merited a passing grade, a favorable comparison to the public school record. Twenty-seven inmates received eighth grade diplomas and three received college entrance diplomas. Though the department plans a training program for each individual inmate, only those whose ability, interests, and post-release plans suggest academic study are permitted to take the regents examinations. . . . With 92 percent of the inmate body participating in the library services, prisoners in the Penitentiary of the City of New York read an average of sixty-five books a year each. During the past year the library's circulation from its 13,500 books and 160 magazines amounted to 70,534 volumes of fiction, 29,628 of non-fiction, 17,864 periodicals. Among them were 2,624 foreign language books, 922 in Spanish, 703 in Italian, 271 in Yiddish, 215 in German. . . . The State Prison of Southern Michigan's library of 16,000 volumes has a circulation of approximately 10,000 books a month. Among the library's 8,000 non-fiction titles are books on philosophy, sociology, literature, biography, travel, history, science, and art.

For Youth—Young people acquitted or dismissed by New York City courts are no longer to be forgotten until they appear again under new charges, if the newly organized Youth Counsel Bureau proves effective. Set up by the district attorney's office but maintained by private funds, the new bureau will provide guidance for girls and boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty who have been involved in criminal proceedings and released under no supervision. Said District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey in announcing the new organization: "While these persons may be technically not guilty of any crime, the fact . . . that they came in conflict with the law at all is often because of circumstances stemming from some neglect of society." The bureau will be directed by a committee of five, all citizens long associated with crime prevention or social welfare activities. . . . Only 2 percent of the 2,700 offenders committed to the Los Angeles County forestry camps during the past nine years have had to be removed for disciplinary reasons, according to information from the American Public Welfare Association. The only punishment for disobedience is removal from the camp and sentence to the correctional school. The three forestry camps for juvenile delinquents are operated by the County Forestry and Probation Departments in cooperation with the Juvenile Court. Many "graduates" are hired by the County Forestry Department for regular work.

Law Abiding—Statistics on the California prison population for the past nineteen years show that the incidence of Jewish persons in the prison population consistently has run below the ratio of Jewish in the general population. The figures are on file at the Jewish Committee for Personal Service, an organization offering rehabilitative services to Jewish people admitted to and released from all California state institutions and from city and county institutions of San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Disaster and Good Will

IMPORTANT steps in the furtherance of international good will were taken at Lima, Peru, at the first meeting of the Inter-American Red Cross Commission on Disaster Preparedness and Relief, June 24-30 (see *Survey Midmonthly*, July 1941, page 226) where representatives of the five American countries designated to the Commission by the Pan American Red Cross Conference met to discuss the possibilities of developing disaster relief plans for Latin American countries similar to the organization developed in the United States over the past quarter century. The emphasis of the meeting was upon action as well as upon discussion.



JAMES L. FIESER

Conscious of the very real hazard in Latin America of earthquake and hurricane damage the members of the commission inspected at first hand the areas around Lima and Callao affected seriously by an earthquake a year ago. The South American representatives unanimously asked for technical guidance from the American Red Cross to help in adapting its disaster formula to meet the needs of other countries. The Red Cross Society in Peru led in the recommendation that the commission develop plans for the immediate establishment of

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headquarters in Lima. Hope was expressed that the national societies would accept the general plan of action by referendum without waiting for the next quadrennial Pan American Red Cross Conference in Venezuela in 1944.

President Miguel Prado of the Republic of Peru presided at the commission's opening meeting. His address emphasized the humanitarian aspects of the Red Cross calling it one of the most immediately constructive vehicles for the establishment of good will and good work on an Inter-American basis. The representative from the United States, James L. Fieser, vice chairman in charge of domestic operations, American Red Cross, also emphasized the fact that the delegates in working for the preservation rather than the destruction of human life were developing Inter-American friendship on a basis which the people of all nations could understand. Mr. Fieser presented a statement describing the organization and responsibilities of the American Red Cross, particularly in relation to its disaster service.

The announcement that the League of Red Cross Societies had placed Sergio Huneeus of Chile in charge of its Latin American Bureau was received with enthusiasm as this is the first time the bureau has been headed by a South American. Senor Huneeus will help guide the work of the new commission, which derives its authority from the league and several national societies. He and such staff members as may be authorized by the commission will inspect each national society and make recommendations for the improvement of methods, organization, transportation, finance, relationship to government agencies and maintenance of reserve relief supplies.

The countries officially represented at the conference were Peru, Ecuador, Chile, Colombia and the United States. Several other countries sent observers. Additional participants were Dr. John D. Long of the Pan American Sanitary Commission, and South American leaders in medicine, sanitation and education.

People and Things

AFTER twenty-one years in Sing-Sing, famed New York prison, Lewis E. Lawes resigned as warden last month to devote his time to writing, lecturing and the furtherance of "many causes which have interested" him, among them boys' clubs. Before the coming of Mr. Lawes in 1920 a standing joke among Sing-Sing inmates was that the quickest way to get out was to become warden, as the average stay per warden was eleven months. During his long "term" at the prison Warden Lawes inaugurated many humanitarian changes based on theories of modern penology. His successor, Robert J. Kirby, formerly principal keeper at Attica State Prison is also well known and respected as a penal authority.

A. H. Brown

WILLIAM PICKENS

Among recent Washington appointments was that of William Pickens as staff assistant in the defense savings division of the U. S. Treasury Department. Mr. Pickens, the first Negro to be appointed as a Treasury official in twenty-five years, is in charge of the Negro division for the sale of defense bonds. He is on leave of absence from his position as director of branches for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Meetings— "The America We Defend" has been chosen as the theme of the twenty-sixth National Recreation Congress to be held in Baltimore, September 29 to October 3. The discussions will be concerned with the general morale building values of the ordinary recreation services as well as with the recreation needs of military men and defense workers. . . . "Life, Liberty and Happiness for Children Now" will be the theme of the biennial conference of the National Association for Nursery Education in Detroit, October 24-27. . . . October 14-17 are the dates for the seventieth annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, to be held in Atlantic City.

USO— By the middle of July the United Service Organizations for National Defense had obtained $8,237,040 in the drive to raise $11,000,000 for the establishment of recreational services near military training camps and defense industries. Last month the organization's board elected a new president, Harper Sibley of Rochester, N. Y., once president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Sibley succeeds Walter Hoving, resigned.

Correction— This department can offer no alibi other than "a slip of the brain" for the statement which appeared in the May issue accusing South Dakota of having no program of aid to dependent children. South Dakota has been making ADC payments under a federally approved program since November 1940.

Changes— New York social workers who had formed the habit of thinking of the division of child care of the Catholic Charities and the Rev. Bryan J. McEntegart as synonymous suddenly had to readjust their associations last month when it was announced that Father McEntegart had been appointed national secretary of the Catholic Near East Welfare Association. Father McEntegart has been director of the division of child care of the Catholic Charities of New York for the past twenty-one years. . . . Charles F. Hall who since his retirement last year as director of Minnesota's Bureau of Child Welfare has been serving as the bureau's legislative consultant this month terminates his service with the bureau having reached the civil service retirement age. Mr. Hall came to what was then called the Minnesota Children's Bureau in 1923 to succeed William Hodson who had just been appointed Commissioner of Welfare of New York City. His position of director is now occupied by William D. Schmidt, former supervisor of the field staff of the state Division of Welfare. . . . Delwin Anderson is the new boys' work director at the Goodrich Social Settlement, Cleveland, succeeding Lee Heilman recently resigned to become CIO organizer for the steel industry in the Youngstown, Ohio district.

Success Story—Here at *The Survey* office we are pleased as punch at the advancement of a former member of the staff. Anna H. Clark, who has been Mayor La Guardia's personal secretary the better part of his second administration, has been made secretary to the New York Board of Estimate. As one of her duties in her new post, Miss Clark will edit the calendar of the city's governing body.

For Defense— Social work representative on the Connecticut State Defense Council is Mrs. Chester Bowles, formerly field secretary for the Association of Junior Leagues of America. The council recently formed an official committee on welfare and community services composed of representative social workers from various parts of the state, with Robert M. Heininger of the Union Settlement of Hartford as secretary.

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Book Reviews

Philosophy and Method

CRIME AND ITS TREATMENT, by Arthur Evans Wood and John Barker Waite. American Book Company. 742 pp. Price $3.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THE field of penology is richer for the publication of this volume by two professors at the University of Michigan. The authors have brought to their task a point of view both progressive and refreshing, one that is indicative of the present trend toward humanizing and socializing institutions that deal with the criminal.

The collaboration of Professor Wood, a sociologist, and Professor Waite, a student of criminal procedure, and he says, "an avowed critic of outworn legal rules," is particularly happy. It is gratifying to find both authors in general agreement that modern legal and penal philosophies and methods are largely outmoded. Nothing short of radical measures in new frontiers in these fields will be satisfactory in controlling crime.

The first and second parts of the book state the problem of crime and its relationship to the community. This is thoroughly covered by Professor Wood with much standard material necessary to a text in this field. Professor Waite next reviews the legal aspects of crime and the procedures leading up to the trial and, in an authoritative and interesting manner, clears up some of the little whimsies of the criminal law. The remainder of the volume, parts four and five, deal with penology, the province of Professor Wood. Here he handles the philosophy of punishment, the origin and development of the prison system, and the problems inherent in it. The book ends with a sober discussion of crime prevention, stressing the responsibility of the community in grappling with the problem of delinquency at its source, and the necessity for courageous community action.

This reviewer agrees with the authors that: "Punishment and the threat of punishment are a failure as a means of public protection, and . . . the conventional reliance on [them] is at last beginning to be recognized as futile," and that "prisons should become scientific laboratories for the custody and study of persons committed to them."

But he would go even farther and denounce, not only the philosophy of punishment as a deterrent, but also the prison as an anachronism in this modern scientific age. Both the philosophy and the method which dominate the attempt to control crime must go. What will take their place is hinted throughout this and other books appearing from time to time. A more extended use of adequate probation, case study, and pre-sentence clinics will go far in keeping thousands out of prison who do not "belong" there today. The "patching-up" of our prisons should cease; there never was nor never can be a "good" prison, if by "good" we mean one that reforms.

NEGLEY K. TEETERS
Temple University

As They See Us

THANK YOU TWICE or HOW WE LIKE AMERICA, by Caroline and Eddie Bell. Edited by Alden Hatch. Harcourt, Brace. 112 pp. Price $1, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

"I WISH I could meet these children," said my nine-year-old daughter, "I would like to ask them how they used to do things in England." Although their story begins in England, it is about their experiences in Canada and America that Caroline and Eddie Bell write. Their father, Kenneth Bell, Senior Fellow and Dean of Balliol College, Oxford, was an organizer of the movement to send children of English university teachers to Canada and America. He sent his own two youngest in the first lot to encourage other parents, reluctant to part with their children.

The children, who are now living under the care of an older sister in Connecticut, are disarmingly frank about their reactions to the manners and customs of Canadians and Americans; about the smothering kindness of reception committees; about the dress and slang of their schoolmates.

Families who have young British guests and American children who have them as classmates will find much in this forthright personal history that will help them understand what goes on in the minds of their gallant but undemonstrative English cousins.

HELEN CHAMBERLAIN

Useful Reference

SOCIAL LEGISLATION, by Helen I. Clarke. Appleton-Century. 655 pp. Price $4.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

FOR the student or research worker this comprehensive survey of social legislation will prove to be an extremely useful reference book. Legislation and judicial decisions not only give authorization but prescribe the limits within which administration operates, so this book contains much of interest for administrators. Others who are interested in social work or in sociology will find useful information.

The author, who teaches sociology at the University of Wisconsin, has used much of this material in showing students the complexities of legal procedures, the way courts reason, the involved social problems to be met by legal resources, and the interrelations of law, sociology, and social work.

The book summarizes social legislation dealing with the family, the child, and the dependent, with reference to judicial decisions presenting both in their historical setting. The chief purpose of the book is to give social workers some understanding of social legislation and decisions having to do with the individual and his relations with the state.

The numerous foot-notes and selected references suggest much relevant reading material that will be helpful in extracting principles and trends.

The introduction deals with the legal background of social legislation. Part I, on "Husband, Wife, Size and Quality of Family, and the State," includes historical material on the family, chapters on marriage, divorce, birth control, and sterilization. Part II, on "Parent, Child, and the State," contains chapters on parents, guardians, child welfare services, adoption, illegitimacy, and juvenile and domestic relations courts. The general topic of Part III is "The Dependent and the State." Chapters deal with poor relief, unemployment relief, and different phases of social security.

Unlike some of the more specialized books that have appeared in this field which are meant for graduate students expecting to enter professional social work, this book is meant for the undergraduate social science student.

MARIETTA STEVENSON
Assistant Director, American Public Welfare Association

Alarming Trend

MENTAL DISEASE AND SOCIAL WELFARE, by Horatio M. Pollock. State Hospitals Press. 237 pp. Price $2, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THIS is a collection of original studies of various phases of mental disease, with special reference to its social significance, made from time to time during the past few years, by a noted mental health statistician. Dr. Pollock, since 1911 director of statistics of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, helped largely to shape the uniform system of reporting mental disorders now in use throughout the United States. Thanks to his pioneer and progressive work we have a far greater and more exact knowledge of the extent and character of this important problem of public health than ever before. In this series of special reports, he lights up many obscure aspects of the problem and presents, in readable fashion and in simple terms, the answers to questions that naturally occur and recur to the inquiring mind of the student and layman interested in facts and figures in this field. Dr. Pollock does not merely give us new

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SOCIAL WORKER—Psychiatric; must be graduate of accredited school of social work with major in psychiatric social work; three years' case work, including two in psychiatric field; $188; Islands. SM8-2, Medical Bureau (Burneice Larson, Director) Palmolive Building, Chicago.

SOCIAL WORKER—Pediatric outpatient department of large beautiful hospital; $150, including maintenance. SM8-3, Medical Bureau (Burneice Larson, Director) Palmolive Building, Chicago.

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statistical material; he makes his findings interesting, interprets them in a meaningful way, and relates them to centrally significant factors. While his data derive principally from studies in New York State they give, too, a clear picture of the mental health situation of the nation as a whole.

Noting the rising trend in the number of patients under care in the mental hospitals of the country, we learn, for example, that the rate has increased from 204.2 per 100,000 of population in 1910, to 325.7 per 100,000 in 1936; that the highest rates prevail in those states that make the best institutional provisions for their mentally ill; that mental disease is more prevalent in cities than in rural districts, and most prevalent in the largest cities; and that mental disease creates by far the greatest institutional problem with which the state or nation must deal. In the first studies ever made of mental disease expectancy, Dr. Pollock estimates that 1 out of every 20 persons born in New York State will enter a mental hospital in the course of their lifetime; in New York City, 1 out of 18; and that 10 percent of all our people sooner or later are affected by mental disorder whether mild or severe, whether hospitalized or not. The human and social consequences of mental disease are incalculable, but a measure of its economic consequences is the loss of earnings alone, due to incapacitation for work, estimated at one billion dollars for the country. Discussing the seriousness of these figures, the author concludes that unless present trends are reversed by more effective therapeutic or preventive measures, mental disease, in the not distant future, "will supersede physical disease as the paramount health problem."

PAUL C. KOMORA
National Committee for Mental Hygiene

Choosing a Career

HOW TO FIND AND FOLLOW YOUR CAREER, by William J. Reilly. Harper. 161 pp. Price $1, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

DR. Reilly, director of the National Institute for Straight Thinking, emphasizes in this small volume the importance of using the prescribed scientific method of investigation, when the choice of one's life work is to be made. He says that the search for the right vocation should consist of four steps: precise observation of basic abilities, likes and dislikes; definition of particular vocational problem and consideration of possible solutions; the gathering of evidence on possible solutions; the final decision. The four steps, described in detail, are accompanied by illustrations of the procedure as carried out by actual people, a realistic touch that greatly enhances the helpfulness of the book.

People fail to make good in life, Dr. Reilly contends, not because they lack ability, but because they are in the wrong job. He stresses the aid which may be derived from aptitude testing and suggests that tests may well be administered at regular intervals beginning when the child is eight years old. Were this done, he believes, there would be fewer mistakes in the training programs of our young people. Parents, teachers and social workers, by following Dr. Reilly's most sensible suggestions should be better able to cope with some of youth's vocational and employment problems.

The book is written in a friendly, non-technical style. It should appeal especially to boys and young men who are eager to obtain information as to their fitness for different types of employment. It should be placed where it will be easily available to them and should not be tucked away on library shelves where only a few will ever find it.

EMILY BURR
Vocational Adjustment Bureau.

Common Words

THORNDIKE-CENTURY SENIOR DICTIONARY, by E. L. Thorndike. Scott, Foresman and Co. 1065 pp. Price $2.48, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THIS is a dictionary designed by an educational psychologist especially for students in the upper grades and in highschool. In general, it follows the plan of the same author's Junior Dictionary, published in 1935. It does not give the derivations of words; it does give clear, brief, simple definitions with admirable illustrative sentences or phrases. Thousands of small but unusually interesting and helpful pictures are a feature of this, as of the Junior Dictionary. The 63,000 words included were chosen from recognized lists of words most common in reading matter, and from counts of words used in special fields, among them science, religion, history, and geography. The up-to-dateness of the volume is beyond question. Leafing it through, one finds "blitzkrieg," "electric eye," "blackout," "Vichy," "FHA," and many other words and terms for which a young newspaper reader in these confusing times is likely to need help from his dictionary.

BEULAH AMIDON

Run of Shelves

TEN COMMUNITIES, by Paul R. Hanna, J. James Quillen, Gladys L. Potter. Scott, Foresman. 512 pp. Price $1.16, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THE authors have selected ten communities, typical of the major regions of the United States, and show the development and functioning of each in relation to other parts of the nation and of the world. Intended as a new sort of social science textbook for the elementary grades, the book also should prove useful to teachers and students in English-language classes for European refugees.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, 520 North Michigan Ave., Chicago. To aid in the extension and improvement of library service.

Child Welfare

BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C. National service organization of 352 Boys' Clubs located in 197 cities. Furnishes program aids, literature, and educational publicity for promotion of Boys' Club Movement; field service to groups or individuals interested in leisure-time leadership for boys, specializing with the underprivileged.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older; available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Walter W. Head, Pres., James E. West, Chief Scout Executive.

BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan, New York. A national, non-denominational farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Byron D. Paddon, Superintendent, or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave. Tel: Lex. 2-3147.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN OF THE U.S.A., INC., Elyria, Ohio. E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tenn., President; E. Jay Howenstine, Executive Secretary. Promotes organization of national, state, provincial and local societies for crippled children. Aids in development of their programs. Assists in drafting and securing the passage of legislation in behalf of cripples. Maintains a Bureau of Information with loan library service. Conducts yearly an Easter Crippled Children Seal Campaign. Bulletins. "The Crippled Child" magazine, bimonthly, $1 a year.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN, 1208 State Office Building, Columbus, Ohio; Esther McClain, Chairman. Promotes standards and improved administration through annual meetings, literature and studies. Individual membership; State Chairmen.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

Education

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill., organized in every state, with 10,000 local auxiliaries, presents a program of alcohol education and Christian Citizenship, with which every interested person is invited to assist. Total abstinence from alcoholic beverages and dues of $1.00 per year are the basis of membership.

Foundations

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization for research and field service. Activities include: assistance to state and local agencies in organizing activities and promoting legislation; research in legislation, vocations, statistics, and mechanical appliances for the blind; maintenance of a reference lending library. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization, Consumer Credit Studies, Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Surveys. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

Health

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—1790 Broadway, at 58th St., New York. Dorothy Deming, R.N., Gen. Dir. Advisory Service, statistics, monthly magazine, PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway, at 58th St., New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

BIRTH CONTROL FEDERATION OF AMERICA—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring indigent mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 42 states, including 22 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. President, Richard N. Pierson, M.D.; Executive Vice President, D. Kenneth Rose.

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MARGARET SANGER, Director.
Every day 9 A.M.-4 P.M.
Saturdays 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Wednesday and Thursday evenings 5.30-8P.M.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL SOCIAL WORKERS, 844 Rush Street, Chicago. Its purpose is to improve standards of social work in hospitals, clinics, or other distinctly medical or psychiatric agencies, and to stimulate its intensive and extensive development.

Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to everybody in America, young or old, an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying recreational use of leisure time through participation in music, drama, sports and games, arts and crafts, nature activities; and to help secure adequate playgrounds, recreation centers, swimming pools, beaches, athletic fields and other recreational facilities.

Family Living

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE Resource in child guidance, marriage and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 220 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications. 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlet, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

National Red Cross

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS—Administered through National Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and three Branch Offices in San Francisco, St. Louis and Washington, D. C. There are 3711 local chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Disaster Relief, Civilian Relief. First Aid and Life Saving, Home and Farm Accident Prevention Service, Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick, Junior Red Cross, Nursing Service, Nutrition Service, Public Health Nursing, Volunteer Service and War Service.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Shelby Harrison, New York City; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The sixty-ninth annual convention of the Conference will be held in New Orleans, La., May 10-16, 1942. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, INC., with its 44 branches improves social conditions of Negroes seeking "not alms, but opportunity" for them. Secures and trains social workers. Investigates conditions of city life as bases for practical work. Publishes OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life. Solicits gifts. 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Religious Organizations

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The Inter-Denominational body of the home missions boards of 23 denominations of the United States and Canada. President, George Pitt Beers; Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowry, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisor, Western Area, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 83 McAllister St., San Francisco, Calif.; Migrant Supervisor, Gulf to Great Lakes Area, Miss Helen White, 1720 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, INC.—1819 Broadway, New York City. Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, President; Mrs. Karl J. Kaufmann, Chairman Ex. Com.; Organization of Jewish women initiating and developing programs and activities in service for foreign born, peace, social legislation, adult Jewish education, and social welfare. Conducts bureau of international service. Serves as clearing bureau for local affiliated groups throughout the country.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Ave., New York City. 1187 local Associations federated for Christian leadership and citizenship training among young men and boys.

Penology

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about penal institutions and works to improve standards of care in penal institutions. Aids discharged prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Wm. B. Cox, Executive Secretary.

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Professional Education for Social Work

For positions of responsibility in social work, professional education is essential. The following schools constitute the membership of the American Association of Schools of Social Work. Schools offering a curriculum of one year are indicated by *. Schools not so marked offer two years or more. Correspondence with individual schools is recommended. For information regarding the Association address the Secretary, Miss Marian Hathway, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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247 Henry St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.
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126 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.
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BOSTON UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
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28 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.
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in Social Work, 40 East Ferry Street
Detroit, Michigan

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